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FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1908.

DON'T ENCOURAGE THE TRAMP.

Our Petersburg correspo given us an interesting and instructive story concerning the genus trainp. An expert hobo recently turned up in that city and gave an exhibition, showing the fraudulent character of the tribe. He said that a tramp could affect paralysis by throwing his wrist out of joint, and even that he could affect blindness by putting the skin of an egg over his eye, and many of us have seen the trick of irritating the arm with croton oil in imitation of a burn. These fraudulent chaps, who live upon

the bounty of others, who tramp around the country and get food and raiment without paying for them, are among the greatest pests of society, and they ought to be suppressed. In most of the cities there is a vagrant law which applies to tramps, but the tramp will never be suppressed by law. The only way to put him down is for the people of the land to refuse absolutely to encourage him when he comes around on his beg-ging tours. It seems like a hard case to turn a hungry man away from your door, and most housewives are so kind hearted that they will not do so, although they may know that they are being imposed upon. When a tramp puts in at the kitchen door and asks for a morsel of bread to stay his hunger, he may be reasonably sure of getting it.

This is kindness, but it is mistaken kindness, and if it were not for the good motive which prompts, that sort of gene resity would be actually sinful, because it is encouraging men in wrongdoing. The tramp is not only a vagabond; in nost cases he is a criminal. Usually be is ready to make an attack upon unprotected women if he does not get the food which he asks for, and whether a criminal or not, he is a fraud. If a man is able to work, and yet starts out on a begging tour and pretonds that he is in hard lines and needs help, he is a fraud, and all the more so when he pretends that he has some bodly affliction. It is wrong, very wrong, to encourage men in leading that sort of life, and so tar from its being unkind to turn away one of these tramps empty-handed, is righteousness to shut the door against him; and if all the kind-hearted women in the world would do this thing, the tramps would go to work to make an honest living, and the tramp nulsance would soon cease.

Let us remember that true charity is beloing and not hindering; it is lifting up and not pulling down. Charity which encourages laziness and depen-Sence and loss of self-respect is mistaken charity, and is more to be revered in the breach than in the observance.

THE BLUE LAW OF PENNSYL-

question in the city of Philadelphia, and an interesting decision rendered by Magistrate Gorman. This law was enacted in 1784, and provides that "If any person shall do or perform any worldly employment of business whatever on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, works of secessity and charity only excepted, or shall use or practice any unlawful game, hunting, shooting, sport or diversion whatever, on the same day" he shall for every such offense pay the fine of \$4. Unider this law several publishers in Philadelphia were arraigned for printing and distributing newspapers on Sunwere: First, that this law was in conflict with Section III of Article 1 of the Declaration of Pights of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads: "All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conpording to the dictates of their own conscience. No man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and no proference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship by compulsory enforcing an observance of a day, which a large part or a majority of the community observe as the 'Lord's Day' and in deference to their religious sentiment by a total prohibition of the natural right to work and labor by all other persons of the same community."

Becond, that the publication of a news-

Second, that the publication of a newspaper on Sunday was in this age a ne-

case and cited an argument to the same effect that was made before the Supreme Court of the State, and also the decision of the court. Counsel for the defendant contended that the State cannot, under the constitutional provision above cited, rompel any observance of Sunday as a religious observance any more than it ran compel men to attend church, or to kneel before the alter, or to perform any other act of worship. Counsel admitted of the fact, but that is not their of the fact, but the

sory, as a civil regulation, but certainly

as a religious observance. Our readers will recall that we have expressed the same view on more than the

occasion in these columns.

The Supreme Court said in reply to this that "though it may have been a motive with the law-makers to prohibit the profanation of s day regarded by them as sacred, it is not perceived how this fact can vitally affect the question at lasts. It is still essentially a civil regulation made for the government of man as a member of society, and obedience to it may properly be enforced by penal reg-

The court, it will be observed, did not pass upon the religious question involved, but only upon the civil question, contending that it was perfectly competent to make a regulation of this character, regardless of the incidental religious bear-ing that it might have.

The Philadelphia magistrate said that e was in entire sympathy with the contention of counsel on this point, but that as the Supreme Court had passed upon it, he would have to recognize the de-cision. He then took up the question from another point of view, and considered the contention of counsel that the publication of a newspaper was a necessity. He said that it was impossible for him to decide what constituted "worldly employment" or to say what was or was not "s necessity" of the age. He admitted that in 1794 when this law was enacted it was not "a necessity" to print a Sunday news-paper, but added that conditions were entirely different in 1903!

In conclusion, he said that he had no hesitation in finding the latter contention of the defendant, that is, that the publication of the Sunday newspapers was a necessity, to be sound.

"It is well known that there is a con-gregation of non-church-going persons to whom the newspaper addresses itself ev-ery Sunday, and I have no doubt that a very large number of citizens would dis-

very large number of citizens would use pense with some necessities to obtain their newspapers Sunday as well as other days.

"I may say, with Judge Read, in his opinion in Sparhawk vs. Pass. Rwy. Co.:

"I am deeply impressed with the necessity of a proper observance of Sunday as a day of worship and prayer, and of rest from labor, but living under the new dispensation and not under the old, I feel no inclination to turn the Lord's Day into a Mosaic Sabbath."

"For the reasons before given, I discharge the defendants."

This goes to show that in this enlight-

This goes to show that in this enlightened age. unreasonable laws cannot be enforced. Why doesn't the Pennsylvania Legislature take up this unreasonable law and amend it to suit modern conditions?

LEGALIZED PRIMARIES.

In a brief reference yesterday to the Whitehead-Gardner bill, providing for legalized primaries, we called attention to he fact that that clause of the bill leaving it discretionary with the State, County District and City Committees as to whether or not primaries should be held from time to time was in conflict with the resolution of the last Democratic convention and the primary plan promul-

By reference to the platform adopted by the Norfolk Convention in 1901, we find that the following declaration was made concerning primaries:
"We direct the State Central Committee

o provide a primary election plan for the choice of party candidates for the United States Senate and for all elective State officers, and for members of the States, for members of the General Assembly and for county and municipal officers, except where no party nominations ty and municipal officers, where for special reason the local party authorities

shall deem it 'inexpedient,"

It will be seen from this that no discretion was given the committees except in On January 14, 1902, the State Commit-

tee met in Richmond and adopted a pri

mary plan, in which it was provided: States Senator the Democratic State Cengeneral primary election throughout the State on the first Thursday in September in the year in which the General Assembly is chosen, which will elect a United Sintes Senator.

elective officers the State Central Commit-What is known as the Blue Law of date for holding such primary election to be effected by the State Committee and not to be more than ninety nor less than sixty days prior to the election.

That congressional primary elections shall be held under the direction of the respective district committees."

In each case the party law makes pri maries mandatory, and this is in accordance with the expressed command of the "We further favor," says the platform in conclusion, "the enactmen by the General Assembly of a law legalizing the primaries to be conducted under the plan herein provided for, the said plan when adopted by the committee, to be uniform as to method," &c. Respectfully submitted to the Democratic members of the General Assembly.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

In discussing the question of negro education the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot says that it has steadily opposed leaving the negro to support his own school and still opposes it, but it realizes that it is a condition, not a theory, that we are dealing with in the South. "There is no denying," it concludes, "that to withdraw white support from negro schools and then put a straight educations; qualification on the ballot would do the business for the negro as a political factor." That would be true pro vided there was no interference from other sections. But we remind our Nor-folk contemporary, and we remind all who are opposed to negro education, that

only motive nor their prime motive are willing to help the South to bear its burden, they are willing that the major part of the money which they expend shall be expended in the interest of white children, but they think that the negro should also have a chance. They have thoroughly satisfied themselves, as has been recently said in the Outlook, that the way to help the negro is by cooperating with the whites of the South, They propose to spend large sums of money in public education, but they are spending it through the constituted authorities in the several Southern States. They are simply helping the Southern people to carry on the work in their wn way. They are not sending any eachers here, and they do not propose to send any. They hope, by supplementing the money which the Southern peo-ple themselves are spending for schools, to improve the schools in existence and the scope of the work.

These men come to us in a They are sensible, practical man, and there is no reason why they should not be received in good faith, and their money used to the best advantage. are not trying to force themselves upon the South, and if the South should turn her back upon them and refuse to co-operate with them, the probability is that they would abandon the whole movement. But if so, and if the South should refuse to do anything on its own account to educate the negro, we have no sort of doubt that another movemen this time it would be a movement wholly in the interest of the negro, and teachers from the North would here and take charge of the negro

It seems to'us, therefore, the part of good sense for the South to co-operate with those who are willing to work with the whites, with those who are willing to whites spend the money contributed in their own way and teach the negro in their own way without any sort

of interference from the North.

Talk about "colonizing Yankee schoolmarms"—the way to prevent it is for us to co-operate with Mr. Ogden and his associates.

NEGRO VOTE AT THE NORTH.

Pennsylvania has a larger number of persons of negro descent in its papula-tion than any other of the Northern States. The census reports give the fol-lowing figures for States where the whole number of colored persons exceeds 50,000:

	AA ITOIG	1000
	number.	over 21.
Pennsylvania	158,845	51,668
New York		31,425
Ohio	08.801	81.235
Illinois	85.078	29,763
New Jersey	69 844	21,474
Indiana	52,000	14,695
Kansas	52,003	14,095
There drives show	that in eve	ry State
named the negroes	practically	hold the

balance of power. As in the Southern States the fear of negro domination keeps them Democratic, so in the Northern States the solid black vote serves to main-States the solid black vote serves to malntain a Republican supremacy. When the negro shall become so intellectually advanced as to interest himself in politics so far as to understand the effect of his vote in determining the legislation and policies of the government he will be a more useful and less dangerous citizen. He will no longer "flock by himself."—Philadelphia Record.

Is it that interesting? The negro problem is no longer a sectional affair, It is the North's problem; it is the Republican party's problem as well as the Dem problem of the Republicans than it is the problem of the Democrats. We Democrats of the South have solved the negro question politically, and it is giving them very little trouble. But it is up to the Republicans of the North and President

And we are mean enough to be real

THE JAMESTOWN APPROPRIA-TION.

The House has been good to the James town Exposition Company, and by voting an appropriation of \$200,000, has assured the success of the exposition. It is so much the better for the enterprise tha the appropriation was voted by a handsome majority. This will give the Jamestown Exposition Company a substantial basis of credit, and there will be no diffistock subscribed. Moreover, there is every reason to believe that Congress will do its part.

Without an appropriation from Virginia, t would have been difficult to fnance the enterprise, and, as Congressman Hay said an appeal to Congress for funds would have been like leading a forlorn hope. But the cloud has lifted, and the sun of promise shines brightly,

To-day is the thirty-eighth anniversary of the evacuation of Richmond, Begun on Sunday, April 2, 1865, when the President and his Cabinet left here for Dan ville, it was not completed until Monday morning, when the rear guard of the Confederate army crossed James River and set fire to the bridges behind them The great fire in the city was even then raging -- having been kindled in the warehouses, where great quantities of tobacc were stored. As the Confederates re

tired, the Federals came in and marched up Main and Ninth Streets, where the entered the Capitol Square by the Grace Street gate. The very first thing they did was to hoist the Union fing on the Capitol. Major Atherton H. Stevens, Jr. of the Fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, provest marshal of the Twentyfifth Corps, U. S. A., was in command of the advance. The first flag raised was a small cavalry guidon; later, a large flag

was substituted. Speaking briefly, the "burnt district" of Evacuation Day extended from the river to Main Street, between Eighth and Fourteenth Streets. Some buildings with-

He alleges that the law of Louisiana does not promit the intermarriage of whites and blacks, wherefore be asks that the marriage be declared a mulity. The know the woman was black when he mar-ried har, but plaintiff's answer is not manded that she should be produced in court, but Nabarott said he had been separated from her for eight years and did not know where she was; all the same he went forth to hunt her up.

correspondents, the German Ambassador scored a good point on the other foreign representatives by going hown to the station to see the President off Western trip. It is said the President greeted him with extreme cordiality.

Congressmen keep dropping in town There's going to be something doing in politics the first thing we all know.

"The case of Postmaster Vick, of Wi says the Rochester Herald, proves what has often been charged, hat the Republican party has no use for he negro except at the ballot box."

The man who has been investigating the Burdick murder in Buffalo is named Murphy, and he is the police judge of the city-the Justice John of Buffalo, as it

Tuesday from \$1,000,000 to \$900,000 per pound. Just our luck. We bought a supply last week

"Pennell must be presumed innocent un til proved guilty," says the Buffalo jus-tice. It does not matter very much with

New York is now \$5.75 per ton. It brings have to use less of it hero.

Last year 185,000 new street cars were built in the United States, and the street car company doing business in Richmone ucceeded in getting four of them. Trees set out to-day will probably

thrive just as well as if they had been planted on Arbor Day. The Jingo element likes the way Dewey

has been talking privately for the public

To "Amateur Speculator:" No; the wa ter bonds, which Richmond is soon to issue, are not the same as watered stock April seems disposed to de a little blowing on its own account.

Coal has tumbled again, but it helps not. We are the ice man's meat now. Did you plant any trees yesterday? It

It is plain that spring is getting read;

The Roosevelt family is considerably divided at the present time,

Never mind, young ladjes, next year will be leap year.

Do the people of Norfolk wish to keep their community abreast of the foremost communities of the land? If they do they will take this matter soriously to heart, and not only insist that the Norfolk mosquito must go, but they will help pack his baggage and see him off.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot. Norfolk is usually equal to any emer-

gency, and we shall watch this effort to exterminate the festive soloist with no little interest.

The crusade against drug store whiskey in Amherst suggests that the county authorities have probably concluded that the whiskey sold there is the same brand dispensed in Alaska. An army officer stationed in the far Northwestern Torritory, in deploring the absence of the canteen, says of the whiskey in Alaska that "it runs sixteen fights to the pint."—Newport

Poor Amherst! When will she ever hea the last of her "local option" and her other curiosities?

Perhaps it is not such a bad thing that there are not more children, if the more children had to be mothered by the wo-man we see in the streets with dogs in-stead of children.—Louisville Courier-

center shot at somebody.

Roosevelt is getting fatter and Clove-land thinner, the former having gained and the latter lost some thirty pounds. This is significant for Roosevelt Repub-licans and for Cleveland Democrats.— Houston Rest

But the significance is not visible to the

North Carolina Sentiment.

Replying to a wall we often hear, th Raleigh Post says:

"The boys have been leaving the farm' sver since we could remember, but never-theless, notwithstanding the area of cul-tivation and the aggregate of the crops norease year by year, and when sear the old cry we wonder who in the name of goodness sows and reaps and picks the increasing crops. Either there are many more boys born on the farm than the census reports, or the real fol-lowers of old Agricola would have dis

From the Asheville Citizen comes this

"In North Carolina the manufactur "In North Carolina the manufacture of cotton goods has been going on since 1850, but the remarkable advantages of the State for this industry did not become known until comparatively recently. Cotton milling is now our most important industry, North Carolina stunding third in the manufacture of this class of goods in the United States,"

The Charlotte News puts it thus: "The Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard has doffee his white apron and stepped from behind the pie-counter. As a dispenser the Hon. Mr. Pritchard was a howling success while he lasted."

The Wilmington Star says:

*------Half Hour With Virginia Editors.

Tile Portsmouth Star, answering the query of a contemporary, says:
Yes, his name is Parker. He lives in the State of New York. He is a good old-fashioned Democrat, and he can stand, without wabbling, on a "good old-fashioned Tilden platform." As a harmony proposition Judge Parker hasn't an equal in the ranks of Democracy. Hoop him

As we have said before, the party is greater than any man in it, and it camnot sacrifice itself in order to sustin any individual. The man who would induce the party to adopt such a suicidal course hardly knows the a b c of genuine Democracy. A dictator is out of place in the party or upon her bounty.

The Newport News Times-Herald knows an attraction even when it hears from it. It ways:

By all means let us capture the Sultan of Sulu for the Jamestown Exposition. He is the only thing on earth that has dictated to this government, and several score of women without so much as ruffling a feather. What could make a better hit during the exposition than a sight of this old chap leading his flock of wives into the dimpling surf off Sewall's Point, or disporting in true Sulu siyls among the minature breakers at Old Point? He is the real thing, and our Virginia commissioners should not overlook him.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, discussng the proposition to naturalize the State militia, says:

If the Virginia militia want to go in If the Virginia militia want to go in for that sort of thing, they are welcome. But we warn them now that if they submit to the contemplated recognization they are putting rings in their noses by which they may be led and compelled to side against their own kith and kin. And more than that, every man of them will be liable to compulsory enlistment in the United States service under pain of court-mortial.

A FEW FOREIGN FACTS.

Frank Harvey, the noted English actor

A memorial to the late R. D. more, the English novelist, is to be un-veiled at Exeter Cathedral this spring.

Emperor William, it is said, makes it a point never to be behind in his business. He is too good a soldier to let even work attack him in the rear.

Professor Dall Osso, inspector of the Museum of Naples, has fust published an article, in which he affirms that researches and excavations prove that there existed a Pompell nine centuries before our era.

Dr. Frederick Mueller, Professor Lo-renz's assistant in the practice of "blood-less surgery," will return to this country shortly to accept the professoralip of orthopody in the Medical College of the University of Chicago. Dr. Frederick Mueller, Professor Lo-

Sir Charles Tupper, the noted Canasir Charles Jupper, dan stateman, now eighty-four years old, is now the sole survivor of the conferences of Canadian statemen who wolded the scattered British colonies of North America into a powerful and com-prehensive dominion.

"In London, during Lent, the hansom an London, during Lent, the hansom cab trade is always bad," was a state-ment made recently in Lambeth County Court. "People mortify themselves by walking."

"All over the world," said Dr. Bulestrode a few days ago, at the College of Surgeons in London, England, "there is now a marked decrease in tuberculosis."

Personal and General.

Secretary Shaw is in Chicago examin ing into the affairs in the offices of the assistant treasurer and collector of customs.

Cardinal Gibbons has presented to St. Michael's Convent of the Perpetual Adoration, Porto Rico, a jeweled esten-sorium for the chapel.

W. P. Maxson, aid in botany, division of plants, National Mu-seum, sailed from Philadelphia yester-day for Jampica to make a collection of the flora of that island for the museum.

contents of a street letter box into which he had seen his rival drop a missive pre-sumably intended for the object of their That is what may be termed a dead joint and several affections.

Mrs. Harriet R. F. Saltion, of Cot-tage City, Mass., famous as the posses-sor of the "original Stars and Stripos," or the "Paul Jones Flag," died at Wolles-ley Hills, Mass., a few days ago, aged eighty-four years.

Mrs. Harriet R. P. Stafford, of Cot-

Mail matter of any kind addressed in a vague and indefinite way, such as to "The most prominent physician," etc., is not delivered. The postoffice refuses to accept the responsibility of determining who is the most prominent physician

Short Talks to Legislature

Short Talks to Legislature
Suffolk Horald: There is not a member
of the Legislature so Ignorant that, he
does not know the Second District contains too much popuation, and that Tidewater Virginia has not her proper representation in Congress. The present Legislaiure is above the average in ability and
is noted for its hard work. It ought to
be able to adjust the inequalities in population in the various districts without the
influences of any Congressman or his
friends. It seems hard to impress upon
the Legislature, as well as the Democratic
party, that Enstern Virginia has any
claims that should be respected.

Petersburg Index-Appeal: Virginia, we have no doubt, will extend to the War Department all possible assistance in preparing the roster of Confederate and United States soldiers, proposed by Sec-United States soldiers, proposed by Secretary Root. And the government should not be in any sort of doubt about the propriety of thus helping to complete the records of the nation and giving to the heroic sons of Virginia a more lasting and complete memorial than the State can possibly give them. The Secretary's suggestion is patriotic and timely.

Newport News Press: The Virginia Leg-islature is obviously afflicted this session with more than its due apportionment of appiring bill tinkers and bill busters.

Irvington Citizen: No politician or office Irvington Citizen; No politician or office-holder is expected to consider fair any bill that reverts to his own or faction's detriment, and vice verse. A new census always demands a redistricting, and why this is not to be done in this State, where the districts are so cutrageously out of proportion, can only be answered through personal and political schemes. The Second District is by far too large and the First one too small. Why should they not give and take without respect to any particular individual's sense building?

A Household Treasure GORHAM SIEVER POLISH

Facilitates the care of fine silver Contains no injurious ingredients All respensible es cents a package

-----Trend of Thought in Dixio Land

.....

Columbia State: A department of character to investigate the past lives of heavily backed candidates for government offices should be recommended by the President. It must be embarrassing to Mr. Rocsevel: to be confronted with evidences that appointees to office of honor and trust have carned berthe on the chain-gang or in the pentientiary. And what a high regard for the public service and their duties to the country have the Senators who exert their powers for the appointment of such meni

Atlanta Constitution: Georgia is to-day Atlanta Constitution: Georgia is to-day spending nearly one-half of her State revenues on public education—and with that money she is educating nearly as many negroes as whites, white the negroes themselves are paying only one-thirtleth of the cost thereof. But the southern people do not begrudge the negro this ald. They do insist, however, that he be let alone—or, at least, that the truth be told about what they are doing.

Chattanooga Times: Senator Depéw thinks he sees Democratic demoralization in Mr. Bryan's obstinate demand for the recognition of the Kansas City platform. The Senator is not as observant a man

Dallas News: It would appear Major Rathbone has succeeded in getting the newspaper people in and around Washington to take up his case. If he has succeeded, General Wood will have a hard time. For, whils they may not succeed in convicting Wood for convicting Rathbone, they will, at least, make his nights sleepless.

Rome Tribune: John T. Morgan, Ala-bama's grand old men, long may he live. His type is as rare as his honesty and in-tegrity. All the South proudly claims him as her very own.

Remarks About Richmond.

Norfolk Ledger: The vandal who dis-figured the Washington statue at Rich-mond, would get off light with the 'full ex-tent of the law' for such an offense in this State-\$300 fine or sixty days in jail. Nothing short of a term in the penitentiary would begin to fit a orime against the whole people of the Commonwealth, such as that.

Newport News Press: Chimboraso hill, which stands like a sentinel over the har-bor at Richmond, is reported to be mysteriously sinking into the earth, but skippers hereabouts who have navigated the waters up Richmond way arer that the vanished base of the hill can easily be located by sounding the middle of the channel.

Norfolk Ledger: Richmond has a deaf cop. We have heard of "blind" police-men, but nover heard of a deaf one be-fore.

Newport News Press: Lou Betts is the name of a former Richmond gambler, who was arrested in New York this week, the charge against him being that he has

How Dewey " Explained."

How Dewey "Explained."

Admiral Dewey called at the White House at the President's request to explain why he had said those unpleasant things about the Germany navy. The dispatches are not at all definite concerning what went on in the President's room after the door was shut, but we have a suspicion that if any one was listening he heard somebody laughing with some vehemence and somebody get slapped on the back. There is every reason to believe that Theodore stold George, with a twinkle in his eye, that he must be more careful and not say things that were so, since it was contrary to the cardinal rule of diplomacy, which is to say things that are not so, if you have to say anything at all. Sea captains and commodores and admirals are not accustomed to saying nothing at all; assuredly Admiral Dewey, who is juited a thoroughgoing American and is likely to "fire when he gets ready," either privately or in his capacity as commander. After the President and the Admiral came out from their conference the President announced that Dewey "didn't mean anything by it," and perhaps he grinned out of the window and made some remark about the grass on the White House lot needing to be out.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mayor Moss Suggests an Amendment

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Mayor Moss Suggests an Amendment
The suggestion offered by Mayor Mass
as an amendment to the Mann bill is a
most excellent one, and we trust it will
not be too late to get a hearing before
the final disposition of the bill.
The new proposition is that all saloons,
in any county, that are located within
one mile of the corporate limits of any
city or town, shall pay the same license
as the city or town imposes upon the
saloons within its limits.
The adoption of this would, of course,
materially increase the revenues of some
counties, but this is not the object of
the amendment. The real effort on the
part of Mayor Moss is to drive away
the dives that hover on the edge of every
city and offer a hiding place or rendezvous for the crooks and theves that infest the cities in the prosecution of their
mefarious work.
These dives escape the license tax of
the city, and also the close scrutiny of
the police, and yet they are so near as
to cast their baneful influence over a
portion of the city contiguous to their
location.
There ought to be some way to regulate these outlaw barrooms, and the

There ought to be some way to regu-late these outlaw barrooms, and the amendment offered by the Mayor seems to meet the requirements of the case We hope it will be engrafted upon the bill.—Newport News Times-Herald. A Pipe Dream.

A ripe Uream.

Wherever the President stops on his Western tour, thousands of children will greet him with flags and songs. He will see so many before he gets back that he will-decide that his recent tirade about childless Americans was a pipe dream.—Atchison Globe.

TEN CONCEPTIONS OF CHRIST. One of the most interesting features f the splendid Easter edition of The Times-Dispatch, to be issued on Sunday, will be a full page illustration, in colors, giving Ten Conceptions of Christ by ten masters. In this collection are reproduced the works of Hofmann, Titian, Liska, Hunt, Denil, Delaroche, Orespi, Da Vinol, Veronese and Matsys.



DAILY CALENDAR-APRIL 8. 1903—We planted a tree on Arbor Day.
1917—One of the barefooted boys fell
ut the tree and broke his arm.

Harry Tucker.

When thunder-storms come from the

west,
And lightning flashes round,
We hie us to the safety pits
Dug down below the ground,
in other words, the cellar door,
Leads to our safe retreat,
And we don't hesitate to run
With swift and fleeting feet.

An old fellow went down in front at the Bliou to see "The Suwanee River." He got interested in the play and be-cause oblivious of all his surroundings. All he saw or heard was the action of the play, and his yes fashed and his hands twitched as the villain still pur-

In one act, a toward of the represents a bridge crossing a stream. The villain in endesworing to do away with a blind girl, so he can get the property of the

Everything is ready for the consumma-tion of the dastardly act. Up from the river floats the voices of the negro quar-tette in a plantation melody. Out upon the bridge the blind girl slowly wends her way, and the villain gloats.

Just at that point, the old fellow in the front row arose and shouted: "Stop! You'll fall into the water!"

Manager Clair Patee, who was in the house, went down to the man and whis-pered in his ear, and the audience tit-tered.

red.
"That's only in the play," said Mr. "That's only in the party of the excited outlier. "Play, the mischief," said the excited outlier. "Don't I see the bridge and the water and the hole in the bridge, and that old rascal watching for the girl to drop into the water? Do you think I'm going to sit here and let that girl go to her death? Not much!"

to her death? Not much!"
Mr. Patee argued a little more, and
finally the old man quieted down, and
said he would watch closely, and if somebody else didn't stop the work of the
villain, he would.

Billy Labb and Charlie Frischkorn met on Broad Street the other day.
They glanced at each other.
Then they glared, and then a smile spread over both their handsome faces.
"Forty years ago I used to know you," said Charlie Frischkorn.
"I remember about it," said Labb.
"You remember we went into Lonnie Moore's and got a fizz, and I set 'em up. Just as it comes around to you, somebody outside shouted fire, and we ran out, and you never did set 'em up. Now, it's up to you."

"it's up to you."

Then the two old friends from childhood went in a place and stood there and talked about old times,
Mr. Labb has returned to his home, in
Philadelphia.

***************** Barton Heights.

Mrs. Nichols, of Poe Street, who has been quite sick, is improving. Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Gary, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kid-well, have returned to their home in

Washington,
Master Linwood Drumuller, who has been quite sick at his home, is able to be out again.

Mr. J. R. Bowles has left for Louisa.

Mrs. W. P. Veitch is quite sick at her home.

home.
The ladies of the Epiphany Episcopal
Church will have an Easter egg hunt

April 18th, Mrs, Drake, of South Carolina, is visit-Mrs. Drake, of South Carolina, is visiting on Chestnut Hill.
Mrs. C. L. Williams, of Haltimore, is visiting Mrs. Cole. of Third Avenue, Chestnut Hill.
Miss Idlian: Watkins, who has been visiting her parents on Chestnut Hill, has left for Glen Allen to take charge of her school.

school. "Miss Katherine Watkins is quite sick t her home. *
The C. C. Club will meet as usual this

evening at 4 o'clock.

Mrs. C. T. Wilkinson has moved to
Mrs. Bennett's residence in Brookland
Park.

Park.
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Cole have left for Frankfort, Ky., on an extended visit to friends and relatives.
Miss Wright, who has been visiting friends in Brookland Park, has left for hardware. her home. Mrs. J. M. Hamlett has returned to Jackson, Miss., after a visit to friends on

Jackson, Miss., after a visit to friends on the Heights.

Mr. W. K. Bache left yesterday on a business trip to North Carolina.

Miss Violet Chamberlain is quite sick at her home in Brookland Park.

Master William Catlin, who has been quite sick, is now able to attend school.

Miss Harper, of Henrico, is visiting friends on the Heights.

Miss Riena Flanagan, who has been quite sick, is able to be out.

Miss Mayme Crovo left yesterday for Washington.

Washington, Mrs. E. H. Len is quite sick at her

home.

Miss Grace Chambertain, who has been quite sick at her home in Brookland Park, is able to be out again.

Roy Wright, who has been quite sick at his home in Brookland Park, is much settler. better.

Mr. and Mrs. William Todd, who have been visiting in Fork Union, have returned to their home in Walnut Hill.

Mrs. Scott. who has been quite sick at her home on Hermitage Road, is im-

proving.

Mrs. Hawkins, who has been visiting friends on the Heights, has returned to her home in Charlottesvills.

Mrs. Howard has returned to her home in Roanoke after a visit to friends on

in Roanoke atter the Heights.
The C. M. A. Club met at the residence
of Mr. Overton Woodward Wednesday
afternoon. Those present were: Virgin
tus Croxton, Overton Woodward, Buford
Rose, Evans Davison, Robert Kidwell

ing Croxton, Verton, Robert Kidwell and Ddnald Miller.
Cards are out announcing the marrisge of Miss Datey Wright, daughter of Mr. Hartwell Wright, of Hanover, to Mr. Charles C, Higgason, of Brookland Park, on April 8th, at 8 o'clock P, M., in Richemond.

A Job for Somebody.

THE SCIENCE OF BOXING.

"Boxing as a Form of Physical Culture" will be discussed by Professor Anthony Barker in the Easter edition of The Times-Dispatch on Sunday next. Every young man will be interested by the article.

A Job for Somebody.

Mr. Mansfield returned to Chicago last week, says the Record-Herald, with his magnificent production of "Julius Castana" A new forum scene was disclosed and a new Cassius in the person of Frederick Paulding. If he would now hire a new Brutus, the production would easily be worth the money.—Atlanta Constitution,

The Times-Dispatch